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One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to demand his paper after the
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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of
the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks
notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for
according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompa-
nied with their names and address, (\$12 50,) will receive the
sixth one gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be
addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.
The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about
11 A.M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, ar-
rives daily about 2 P.M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the
arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, is
due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M.

The mail from Concord Court-House, by sulky, is due on
Monday's, at 5 P.M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sul-
ky, is due on Thursdays.

Closing of Mails.
The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P.M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tues-
days, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P.M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, is
closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M.

The mail for Concord Court-House, by sulky, closes on
Thursdays, at 10 P.M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays,
at 10 P.M.

Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes be-
fore the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wilmington, N. C., has removed
his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER, of the late firm of KEEN
& HUNTER, respectively informs the public that he is
prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also
keeps constantly an office in Lincolnton, Plastering Hair,
and Firebrick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851.

GAUSE & HOWDEN,
COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. F. GAUSE, President, W. & R. R. O.
G. PARLEY, President of Commercial Bank.

E. H. HALL, President of State Bank.

JOHN H. MURRAY, Merchant.

J. D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants.

[187-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, & Toy,
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Sègars, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MCRAE, Jr.,
IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and
Wholesaler and Retail dealer in all kinds of Farming
implements. Sons of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850

WEST & BEWETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and Gen-
eral Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

W. & D. KIDDER,
G. W. DAVIS,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,
GEORGE HARRIS,
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL and FARMING & CONSTRUCTION, Master
of all kinds of business in Wilmington, his friends, and
all persons who may desire to do business with him,
will present them to the subscriber for settle-
ment. All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE
& FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settle-
ment. Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
litas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole-
sale and retail, North Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,
Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-
mington, N. C.

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auction-
GERS, Wilmington, N. C.

G. ASTOR MEARES,

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
HOLES & REILLY, Retail Drapery, and Draper's
in Paints, Oils, Dye Staffs, Window Glass, Gauze, &c.,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., owner of Front
and Market-streets, immediately opposite the old stand, Wil-
mington, N. C.

10-3m

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in
Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
litas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole-
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J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,
Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-
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JOHN H. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
LETTERS, ETC.

P. K. DICKINSON, ETC., E. P. HALL, ETC., GILBERT
FORT, ETC., O. G. PEARLEY, ETC., D. THOS. H. WRIGHT,
OWEN FENNELL, ETC., A. PRICE, ETC., E. KIDDER, ETC.,
JOHN H. MURRAY, ETC., W. H. LIPPITT, ETC.,
MESSRS. DOLINER & POTTER, NEW YORK,
MESSRS. COPLAND & KIDDER, BOSTON

14-6

DR. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the
citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country.

He is prepared to perform all his medical and dental services
and operations in his profession. Inconceivable Artificial
Teeth, inserted, from one to entire set, on gold plate.—
What upper set to the standard of science of dentistry, hav-
ing no improvement in the structure of the teeth, he
confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of
mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at
pleasure by the wearer, with comfort, and cannot be
detached, and the natural teeth, are open to the
operator to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator
in the United States. Irregularities in children's teeth cor-
rected. Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE.

41-12m

HOTCHKISS VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.
J. E. TOOMER, Agent for the above wheels in this
State. He will take the attention of the citizens of Wilmington
and its vicinity, to the DAGUERREIAN ROOM in the
Exchange building, (formerly occupied the Reading
Room,) opposite of Market and Front streets.

For a full size and style and size, from a pocket picture
to a full size, and from a pocket picture to a full size, and from a
pocket picture to a full size, and from a pocket picture to a full size.

Pictures taken of children, (of any age) in from 3 to 10
seconds, between the hands of A. M. and 3 P. M.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the
art, and judge of their merit.

N. B.—As my time in this place is limited, those who wish
to inspect my work, and obtain one of my
pocket pictures, will be called to see as soon as convenient.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850.

14-14

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Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850.

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Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850.

26-12m

HOTCHKISS VERTICAL

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1851.

The Defeat of the Free Suffrage Bill.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last, the bill for amending the Constitution so as to abolish the landed qualification for electors for State Senators, was defeated, having failed by a few votes of obtaining the Constitutional vote, namely—three-fifths. We find the last *Fayetteville Observer* in excruciating over this result, announcing it with a flourish of trumpets, and double exclamation marks, as a remarkable result of the incoming of a Free Suffrage Governor. We must confess that we cannot see the fairness, nor the propriety of this course of procedure. The *Observer* must know, that even in case of the final failure of this measure, at least so far as this Legislature is concerned, the Democratic party cannot be made responsible for that result, so much as that party, although in the majority, cannot, and does not control a three-fifths vote. Indeed, this question ought to have been about the turmoil of party, and the strife of demagogues; and it has pained us to hear Eastern Whig men and papers raise a hypocritical whine about a Convention, and the dear people, and all that sort of thing, intended for pure gammon, when they must be aware that the mode of amending the Constitution prescribed in the second clause of the 1st section of the fourth article of the amended Constitution was intended for the express purpose of avoiding in future the turmoil and excitement incident to a Convention. We have talked to more than one member of the Convention of '35, and their opinion upon that subject is unanimous. We have no sort of doubt that this cry of a Convention has been raised for one of two objects—either to embarrass the subject and defeat the proposed amendment, or else to tamper with the West, and sacrifice the interests of the slaveholding portions of the State to the ascendancy of the Whig party. There can be no doubt that the clamor among the Western Whigs in favor of a Convention, is with ultimate reference to an abolition of the federal basis, and the complete ascendancy of the West, and that even Eastern Whigs are, in many cases, willing to connive at this, because the Whig strength is located in the non-slaveholding counties. It is remarkable with what facility whig politicians consent to sacrifice the interests of their section, either as represented by the Eastern counties of the State, or the Southern States of the Union, in order to secure a party triumph. The Whig strength in North Carolina is in the non-slaveholding counties of the West, and the party is subservient to that influence. So in the Union, the North is the Whig stronghold, and the Whig party South is ready to yield to it in every thing almost.

The vote on the Free Suffrage Bill stood 68 ayes to 42 noes. Of the noes, six are Democrats and thirty-six Whigs. Of the 6 Democrats 4 are from extreme Western counties, where they want to call a convention and let the horses vote.

NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCE.—We perceive by an editorial notice in yesterday's issue of the "Religious and General Intelligencer," that in order to build up a more central and official organ of the Baptist denomination, and also to aid the family of the late Editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the *Intelligencer* will be discontinued, and its list merged in that of the *Recorder*, which will still be published for the benefit of Mrs. MEREDITH, under the auspices of the Baptist State Convention. We cannot but approve the motives which have led to the discontinuance of the *Intelligencer*, while we will miss it from our list of publications.

Of course our readers are also aware, that since the lamented death of Mr. TEESE, the *Advertiser* has been discontinued, until further arrangements may be made.

The Hillsboro' Democrat has been purchased by J. W. LANCASTER, Esq., by whom it has been removed to Graham, the county seat of the new county of Alamance, where it is now and will hereafter be published and edited by him, under the name of the Southern Democrat.

Charleston Atlantic Steam Navigation.

The last Legislature of South Carolina incorporated the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and gave to the object \$125,000. We learn that \$125,000 has already been subscribed by individuals. The first steamer is expected to be on the water about the first of July next. On the completion of this, the State appropriation of \$125,000, equal to the building of a second, may be called for. The condition of this aid from the State, is that the vessel shall be of a quality fit for war service, and shall be at the call of the State, on payment of the original cost.

This is going to work in right good earnest, and shows that our neighbors can do something more than talk, and, moreover, it shows that there are some shrewd calculating heads at work to take advantage of circumstances. Such a line of steamers is essentially necessary to the trade of Charleston, but previously all attempts to get it up have failed. However, there is a tide in the affairs of men and cities, which takes at the flood leads to steamships, and the flood-tide of excitement in South Carolina has procured a legislative subscription of \$125,000, and an individual subscription of the same amount, neither of which could have been otherwise obtained.

As for the blood and thunder feeling in South Carolina, and especially in Charleston, we do not believe a word of it. There are deep rooted prejudices and strong feelings, certainly, and it is equally certain that the new steamers will be built in the Clyde, Scotland, or anywhere save at the North, but that immediate secession, even early secession, is contemplated, we do not believe. Indeed, the building up of a maritime independence is one of the essential prerequisites of a decent turnout, and South Carolina is laboring for that with a good sense which puts to shame many who are inclined to sneer at her Quixotism.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The following gentlemen were elected on Monday, the 8th inst., by the two Houses, Councillors of State for the ensuing two years:—

JAMES J. MCKAY, of Bladen county.

WILLIAM K. LANE, of Wayne.

WHITMELL STALLINGS, of Gates.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, of Orange.

MONTFORT SYDNEY STOKES, of Wilkes.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan.

WILSON S. HILL, of Guilford.

They were elected on the first ballot.

Snow.—They have had a snow in Charlotte which was a snow, and no mistake. The Hornets' Nest says the 1st it was 25 inches deep on an average, and in places where it was drifted, a yard stick was no showing. The Journal says the average depth was only 22 inches.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas State Senate has passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 21 to 1, approving the course of the delegation in Congress from that State, in opposing the compromise measures.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. FRENCH, of Illinois, sent in a message to the Legislature of that State on the 8th inst., in which he speaks favorably of the compromise measures, and says that they will be faithfully observed and obeyed, as the only means of restoring and preserving harmony, by the people of Illinois.

Thirty-First Congress—Second Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7th, 1851.

Mr. Folch, from the Committee on the Public Lands, which was referred, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives explanatory of the act approved 28th September, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," reported back the same without amendment, and was instructed by the committee to say that the opinion of the committee was adverse to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution in relation to removals from office. Mr. Ewing addressed the Senate at some length in defense of the removals made under Gen. Taylor's administration, and was followed by Messrs. Cass, Bradbury and Downey in reply. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the Senate took up the bill to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in the State of California.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Another attempt, made by Mr. Julian, the free-soiler, to bring the slavery question again before the House, by moving to amend the record of Monday's proceedings in regard to the fugitive slave law, was quietly killed off. For the present, that is at rest. An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the cheap postage bill.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th.

SENATE.—Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, presented a petition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Baltimore, by way of Norfolk, and some port in England.

A motion to take up the joint resolution from the House authorizing assignments of military bounty land warrants was made, but not agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Bayly, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported five of the general appropriation bills, which were referred to the Joint Committee, to be voted on.

The business before the House was announced to be the New Hampshire contested election case.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn, as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and it would be a desecration of the day to remain in session.

The motion prevailed—yeas 94, nays 88; and the House adjourned at twenty minutes before 1 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9th.

SENATE.—We are unable to find anything of general interest in the proceedings of the Senate. The day was chiefly occupied with private claims and mere matters of routine, which, although useful and proper, are of no sort of interest to our readers.—Some little progress was made in the debate upon the different bills to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California. Messrs. Benton and Gwin addressed the Senate in support of their respective measures, and that body adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Chandler asked leave to introduce a resolution, as follows:

Whereas, in consequence of the large supply of gold from California and other parts of the world, the proportion between that metal and silver is rapidly changing, thereby affecting their relative value, and rendering the latter metal an article of merchandise rather than currency, causing its circulation as money to cease at its nominal value; and whereas, under these circumstances, the silver coins of the country are being largely exported, and, in consequence of the premiums offered for them by dealers in bullion, they are being rapidly withdrawn from circulation, thereby subjecting the banks and business community to great and growing inconvenience from the scarcity of those coins for the purpose of making change:—

Resolved., That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight, or of increasing the proportion of alloy in the same, or both, so as to prevent their exportation: and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Sweetser objecting, leave was not granted.

The balance of the session was spent in the discussion of a contested election case from N. Hampshire.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10th.

SENATE.—Again the Senate was occupied chiefly by private claims. Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to refund certain expenses incurred by Oregon Territory in the Cayuse Indian war; and a bill to make the bill creating the office of Surveyor General for Oregon, and for other purposes, applicable to Utah Territory.

Mr. Case submitted a resolution, directing an inquiry by the committee on Foreign Relations, into the expediency of compensating Benjamin Rush for his services as chargé d'affaires at London. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was occupied with the contested election case from New Hampshire, to the exclusion of everything else.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11th.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Potter, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage.

Mr. Phelps spoke in favor of a postage of three cents prepaid and five cents when not prepaid, on a single letter.

Mr. Matteson advocated the circulation of papers within forty miles of their place of publication free of postage, expressing himself opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, and would go for the cheapest postage which he could obtain.

Mr. Dunham was willing to vote for a uniform five cent rate on letters. If this should succeed, a still further modification could be made. He, too, opposed the franking privilege.

Without voting on any of the numerous propositions pending, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 13th.

SENATE.—Mr. Cooper presented three petitions in favor of the extension of the fugitive slave law. He said the petitions did not represent the opinions of the people of Pennsylvania. The great body of the people of that State were in favor of sustaining the compromise acts of the last session, and would stand by them and carry them out in good faith.

Also petitions against the extension of the area of slavery, and in favor of the modification of the tariff of 1846.

After other petitions, &c., the Senate took up the bill to cede the public lands to the States, on condition that the States would cede them in limited quantities without cost to real occupants only.

Mr. Folch opposed the bill, and he had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Bayly made an ineffectual attempt to have the general appropriation bill made a rider to the day for the next and each succeeding day, until disposed of. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, under a suspension of the rules, it was agreed.

Resolved., That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight, or of increasing the proportion of alloy in the same, or both, so as to prevent their exportation: and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Lanahan, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution—that it would be inexpedient and improper to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law at the last session.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole on the slavery question, when Mr. Bynum spoke at some length in opposition to the right of secession.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate took a recess.

At three o'clock the Senate re-assembled, and took up the question of slavery. The committee of the whole reported to the Senate the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards. These resolutions are three in number. The first declares the devotion of North Carolina to the Union, so long as it shall secure the great and benificent purposes for which it was formed. The second says that while we do not approve of all the compromise measures, still, for the sake of the Union, we are willing

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7th, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Barringer, from committee on Provisions and Grievances, reported a bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge over the Catawba River; and also, a bill authorizing Theophilus C. Odum to make a connection between Bogue and Bear Inlets.

Mr. Thomas reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville. Referred.

A large number of bills of private, or merely local interest, were put upon their third reading, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill incorporating the Washington Mutual Insurance Company of N. Carolina; the resolution to pay expenses, &c., of an agent to London, to procure Historical documents, &c., were read third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The bill was rejected.

The Senate then went into election of seven Councillors of State. The vote stood as follows: M. S. Stokes, 44 votes; Wilson S. Hill, 39; John M. Kirkland, 45; Archibald Henderson, 41; William K. Lane, 34; James J. McKay, 25; Whitmell Stallings, 27; Jesse R. Siler, 21; Jason Carson, 12; F. D. Pitts, 11.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The bill was rejected.

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The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.—

At 3 o'clock it again assembled. Mr. Lane from the Joint Committee, reported that Messrs. Hoke, Hill, Kirkland, Henderson, Lane, Stallings and McMillan were duly elected Councillors of State. The Senate then took up the special order, being the reports and resolutions on Slavery. Mr. Woodfin spoke at length against the right of secession as affirmed in the minority report. Without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The hour having arrived to go into an election for Councillors of State, the vote was taken, and Mr. Caldwell, from the joint committee to superintend the election, reported that Mr. McKay had received 99 votes; Mr. Hill, 126; Mr. Stallings, 96; Mr. Lane, 97; Mr. Stokes, 138; Mr. Kirkland, 119; and Mr. Henderson, 130. Each of the above gentlemen having received a majority of all the votes cast, were declared duly elected. Mr. Siler received 93 votes, and there were a large number of scattering votes.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and took up the consideration of the subject of slavery. Mr. Dobbin took the floor, and addressed the committee at length in favor of the doctrine of secession.

During the evening session, Mr. Person, of Moore, presented a report from the committee on Finance, accompanied by a bill to amend and consolidate the revenue laws of the State. Read and ordered to be printed.

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Mr. Dobbin spoke in favor of a postage of three cents prepaid and five cents when not prepaid, on a single letter.

Mr. Matteson advocated the circulation of papers within forty miles of their place of publication free of postage, expressing himself opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, and would go for the cheapest postage which he could obtain.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Woodfin explained, and was again followed by Mr. Caldwell, "who," the Standard says, "concluded his remarks with much clearness, eloquence, and power.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Several local bills, memorials and resolutions were introduced. Mr. Saunders presented a memorial from Wake Forest College, for the formation of a volunteer company among the students. Also, a bill in regard to the government of the city of Raleigh. Mr. Dunlap introduced a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company. Mr. Davidson a bill to extend the prison bounds in Mecklenburg county, to the limits of the town of Charlotte.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to amend the Constitution establishing Equal Suffrage, was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1848-9 to incorporate the Salisbury and Georgia Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. McDowell presented a series of resolutions upon the slavery question, to the effect that whilst the Legislature does not wholly approve of the late action of Congress upon the slavery question, it is yet willing, in a spirit of compromise and concession, to abide by it as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy; but that, in case of a violation of this adjustment, North Carolina will, and ought to resist, even to a disruption of every thing which binds her to the Union.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REEDSON, "Barber," Edgecombe County, N. C.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOHN R. KELLY, Bladen county.

DR. SMITHSON, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.

B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VICTOR B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 18, 1850.

The beautiful city of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, reposes upon a number of gently swelling eminences, which, by graceful and gradual slopes, are imperceptibly lost in the picturesque region in the vicinity. The city and country are mutually interblended together, and the whole neighborhood is distinguished for its stately groves and magnificent forest scenery. The principal streets in the city are sufficiently broad to be denoted, avenues. They are bordered by large elms and oaks, and adorned by numerous stores and dwelling houses. Private mansions are distributed about on the most eligible sites, and are generally constructed on a liberal and spacious scale, with galleries and garlands to them, and not infrequently with conservatories stocked with rare exotics, choice shrubbery, and orange and lemon trees laden with fruit. The climate is temperate and salubrious, and the society of the place has long been distinguished for its courtesy, refinement, and intellectual cultivation. Schools and churches abound to an unusual degree, and the flocks attract the patronage of the whole State.

The Capitol of the State is a grand and conspicuous edifice—in the estimation of many the noblest in the whole Union, and superior to the former one, which was consumed by fire in 1837, destroying at the same time the celebrated statue of Washington, a work of art which has not been replaced.

The Legislature is now in session. Both Houses present the appearance of dignity, decorum, and intelligence. The Democrats maintain a majority both in the Senate and Commons, and in this assembly the Whig party is in the minority. In visiting the assembly, I was struck with the fact that not a single seat seemed to be vacant. Every member was punctually at his post, attending to his official trust, and bearing in mind his responsibility to the vigilant sovereigns of the ballot box. The Senate is graced by a sufficient number of most potent, grave, and reverend seignors, rather with many men of superior abilities and large experience, but there is a considerable sprinkling of juvenility and incipient dandism in the Commons. Among the members in the House of Commons, I noticed the Hon. R. M. Saunders, late Minister to Spain, and like the rest of the entire body, regularly in his place, and attentive to what is going on.

Frugality, economy, republican simplicity, integrity, loyalty, and a conscientious sense of duty, are acknowledged characteristic traits of the North Carolinians.

Not addicted to arrogance and ostentation, prudence and circumspection are habitual qualities with them, and if under their tranquilizing influences they have been less prominent in the ardent career of public notoriety, these conservative attributes have been found in the long run most conducive to the best interests of the people and State, and to their permanent credit and respectability both at home and abroad.

Few States in the Union can boast of greater natural resources of indigenous wealth than this, and her rich and invaluable treasures of gold, copper, iron, coal, marble, marl, slate, and plumbago, are beginning to yield a large and increasing revenue. The nearest gold mine to this place, now in operation, is in the vicinity of Greensborough, in Guilford county, some eighty or ninety miles distant. The works are conducted by Messrs. Adams, Fields & Co., who employ about thirty hands, one-half of whom are white laborers. These last, however, are very uncertain help, and cannot be relied upon. At the South, white labor is becoming more and more customary in the town, but it will be long before the heavy, laborious toil of country life, and other servile occupations, will devolve exclusively upon white hands. The political policy of the South is, however, to make out of the mass of a people—those small, feeble vagrancy and insubordination—and destroy at the blow the established relationships of society, even to correct an evil which time and wise counsels alone can only gradually and effectually remove, is not only short-sighted, but would, in the end, be attended by the most disastrous consequences; and if adopted, the South would suffer far more than Spain or Portugal under the reigns of Ferdinand and Emanuel in the latter part of the fifteenth century, whose bigoted intolerance expelled the Jews and Moors from their dominions, and crippled the resources of their kingdoms by the banishment and subversion of the most industrious and operative classes.

But in this, as in all other respects, the South, above all else, is to be known by the name of the Hog-killing Hill. It is worked to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and the yield is considered as fully equal to the average productions of the California mines. The gold mania at the North might here find a plenty of hard work and steady employment, at a dollar and a half or two dollars *per diem*, hog and hominy, good persimmon beer, and sweet potatoes, all included in the bargain. A steam engine of great power is used on the spot. The ore is ground by means of a Chilean mill, and stamped by stampers. Next it is run through drag-mills, and then put through a washing mill, after which it is subjected to the action of a rocker. Quicksilver is employed in this stage to reduce the amalgam, from which the gold is easily obtained. The ore is found to be largely impregnated with copper, which is at present thrown away, but will be soon turned to account, as it is, in reality, more valuable even than the gold. The most extensive gold mine worked at present in North Carolina, is said to be in Rowan county, not far from Salisbury.

The recent discovery of large and valuable deposits of coal in the interior of the State, together with the necessity of keeping pace with an age of progress, have invited attention to works of general utility. Iron and steam will soon achieve their magical transformations and astonishing innovations here. An enterprise of great magnitude is now on foot. The Cape Fear is already in sight, and fast at Fayetteville, and appropriations have been made to extend the road to a distance of 120 miles farther to reach the head of navigation on Deep River, which is the left branch of the Upper Cape Fear. A bill is now before the House to construct a portage road from that point, across the country, to the Yadkin, and to render this stream navigable one hundred and sixty miles higher up to Wilkesborough, and which will embrace a distance of four hundred and forty miles or thereabouts to Wilmington, on the seaboard, thus opening to the east the ample stores of wealth contained in the valleys of the first named river. They are more properly coal fields, and may be traced through the country to the extent of twenty, thirty, and, by some, it is supposed, even forty miles. The quality of the mineral is said to be very superior. These different kinds have been ascertained, and a portion of these mines has already been secured by Northern capital, ever on the alert for lucrative investments. Large deposits of iron, according to the customary geological association, are found in connection with this coal.

The abolition excitement, which, in its present aspect, is only a fanatical nuisance, has given rise to a good deal of warmth of feeling and discussion throughout the South. The judicious and independent course pursued by the Journal of Commerce in this matter, is fully justified by the practical bearings and results of this vexatious topic. Northern people visit the South freely. They carry on business, own property, fill the churches and public schools, and engross the superintendence of nearly all the public works. Here they live comfortably, and acquire wealth. They respect the people with whom they dwell, and are respected in return, while Southern merchants look to the North for a commercial market, and the children of the inhabitants are usually sent to the North for a Northern education. Men are filled with distrust. They panic and tremble before their act, and every one begins to ask: "Are there any laws in the land?" Here we become suddenly disfranchised of our rights! Shall Northern partizanship usurp an undivided dominion and espionage over our most private and domestic concerns?" These are pertinent questions, and admit of pertinent solutions; while extreme measures and indiscreet interference rouse the just indignation of a whole people.

A defensive warfare on political grounds is not only looked for, but the introduction of other influences is to be expected from the same portion of the continent as from that the ladies and all, are quite ready frankly to avow their disapprobation of foreign and northern fanaticism. There is no inconsiderable degree of strength—localized, it is true, but not exaggerated or unnatural, and ended with the irresistible force of early traditional associations, which we may attempt to sever, but which a thousand considerations and inherent impulses compel us to respect. Many merchants have already been partially diverted from the northern cities, and have obtained their supplies as much as practicable elsewhere, while a great many families have been dissuaded from sending their children any longer to Northern institutions, thus impairing at the North the hard-earned incomes of many worthy citizens, and interrupting social thought and feeling among a people which are so well calculated to liberalize their sentiments, to soften their prejudices, and to cement them together by the indissoluble bonds of fraternal concord and mutual trust.

North Carolina is to be in a highly prosperous condition. Her ample internal resources are becoming more and more developed; her educational interests are in active and thriving operation; her treasury is overflowing; her public credit, now as it has always been, is undisputed; and since the last census her population has increased one hundred thousand.

ACTION.

Commerce of the United States.

The following table, furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, sets forth the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage of each, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1850. It will be seen that Maine heads the list—326 vessels having been built there during the past year:

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Canal Boats.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.
Maine.....	127	75	115	3	6	320	91,211	73	1,200
New Hampshire.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	77	41	94,922
Vermont.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	51	19	46	3	2	121	35,886	14	1,200
Rhode Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut.....	8	27	9	1	47	—	4,819	79	—
New York.....	26	4	50	112	32	224	63,842	73	1,200
New Jersey.....	1	1	35	7	3	57	6,201	88	—
Pennsylvania.....	7	1	30	107	1	18	21,300	102	1,200
Delaware.....	—	—	1	3	16	—	1,684	83	—
Maryland.....	16	5	125	8	4	150	15,964	91	—
District of Columbia.....	1	1	27	8	—	—	2,621	63	—
North Carolina.....	1	2	23	2	5	33	3,581	64	—
South Carolina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	—	2	3	5	—	—	682	83	—
Mississippi.....	—	2	2	2	—	—	79	75	—
Louisiana.....	1	16	3	4	24	—	1,592	88	—
Kentucky.....	—	34	34	—	—	—	6,669	89	—
Missouri.....	—	5	5	—	—	—	1,332	82	—
Illinois.....	2	7	3	1	13	—	1,691	91	—
Ohio.....	4	11	16	31	52	—	5,214	62	—
Tennessee.....	5	6	14	14	24	—	2,949	63	—
Texas.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	103	54	—
Oregon.....	2	—	2	2	—	—	122	45	—
Total.....	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,319	54	—

The following table, derived from the same source, exhibits the total tonnage of each State in the Union:

STATES.	Total.	Tonnage.
Maine.....	501,421	33
New Hampshire.....	23,096	38
Vermont.....	4,530	52
Massachusetts.....	685,441	61
Rhode Island.....	40,488	71
Connecticut.....	113,086	69
New York.....	942,446	79
New Jersey.....	80,600	31
Pennsylvania.....	258,939	43
Maryland.....	193,057	42
District of Columbia.....	1,070	61
Virginia.....	74,021	00
North Carolina.....	46,218	39
South Carolina.....	36,072	08
Georgia.....	11,269	04
Florida.....	11,272	44
Mississippi.....	1,827	62
Louisiana.....	250,089	80
Tennessee.....	3,776	05
Kentucky.....	14,820	19
Missouri.....	28,007	47
Alabama.....	62,472	33
Ohio.....	38,144	44
Texas.....	3,897	37
Oregon.....	1,769	66
California.....	17,591	77
Total.....	3,535,454	23

The foregoing is exclusive of steamboat and flat-bottom tonnage. It is prepared from official statements in the Treasury Department.

A statement of the Exports of Cotton from the United States for a number of years, with the average price per lb:

Total.	Pounds.	Average Price per lb.
1821.....	124,893,405	\$20,157,484
1822.....	144,675,095	24,035,058
1823.....	172,723,270	20,445,520
1824.....	142,369,663	21,947,401
1825.....	176,449,907	36,846,649
1826.....	204,535,415	25,025,212
1827.....	294,310,115	20,359,545
1828.....	210,590,463	22,487,229
1829.....	264,837,186	20,574,311
1830.....	298,459,109	29,674,883
1831.....	276,979,784	9.9
1832.....	247,125,112	31,246,682
1833.....	324,698,604	9.3
1834.....	384,177,402	36,191,015
1835.....	387,352,992	64,931,302
1836.....	423,631,307	71,28,105
1837.....	444,211,537	63,240,102
1838.....	505,952,267	61,556,811
1839.....	413,624,212	61,238,982
1840.....	743,941,06	63,870,307
1841.....	530,204,100	10.2
1842.....	584,817,017	47,593,464
1843.....	792,297,106	48,119,806
1844.....	663,633,455	54,063,501
1845.....	872,995,994	51,739,643
1846.....	547,558,058	42,767,341
1847.....	527,219,953	53,418,